

DEDICATION ON DEDICATION :

OR,

A Second EDITION of a

D E D I C A T I O N

To his GRACE the

D — OF D —

W H E R E I N

Some curious ANECDOTES are brought to Light.
Very necessary to be known at this Time.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SWAN, facing Northu in
House in the Strand, 1753.

DEDICATION OF DEDICATION.

O R

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W. H. H. H.

Some curious facts and anecdotes to light
the history of the word at this time

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LONDON.

III

1790

T O
A B R I T O N.

S-I-R,

AT your Request, and in pursuance of my promise, I have, with very great pains and trouble, consider'd, and corrected your Dedication to the D— of D—. In many places, your figures were too bold and glaring to admit of any alteration, without destroying the beauty of the whole; where this was the case, I chose to let your own words remain, and you will easily perceive, that I have upon all occasions, varied them as little as possible, where a strict adherence to truth, and setting certain characters in a proper light, did not oblige me to it; and I have all along placed your very words in the opposite page, that my alterations may more readily appear.

Your sketch of the present state of parties in the kingdom of Ireland, I found in many places defective, in many places most widely distant from truth; this, indeed, was hardly to be avoided, as you are a true Briton, and not very well acquainted with the affairs of that kingdom, and therefore obliged to take your materials from the ignorant or interested; these matters I have enlarged, and placed in their true light; and now you may venture to lay them at his G— feet, and safely stake your whole credit upon the truth of them.

I have not leisure at this time, to go through the history of the Election; nor, indeed, is it necessary to do it, as it is prudent rather to let that be entirely forgot; however, I must impute the many misrepresentations therein, particularly the reflections so undeservedly thrown at doctor Lucas, to your being a foreigner, and therefore unacquainted with the affairs of Ireland.

I am, Sir, &c. **HIBERNICUS**

To his GRACE the

D— of D—, &c.

My Lord,

(1) **I**F your Grace will condescend to peruse the following Sheets; you will not be surprized, nor, I hope, offended at my presumption in dedicating them to you; with the Facts therein related; of the Conjectures which I have hazarded, your Grace must naturally be well acquainted, and must certainly be a good Judge. And I do very willingly stake my Reputation, for Veracity and Candour, on the Opinion which you may be pleased to give of them.

(2) I HAVE not the Honour of being known to your Grace; and I have taken every Precaution I could think of to prevent my being known to Publick. For, altho' I have not advanced one Fact, which is not of publick Notoriety; altho' no private Character can be affected by any Thing I have related; tho' I am persuaded no one Person, mentioned in these Papers, will be offended at what I have said of him; yet as I have spoken, and I could not help speaking, of Faction, with some Warmth, I may possibly have given Offence to those, who have not been considerable enough to find a Place in this History; to the lower Tools, who are generally more jealous of the Honour of their Masters, and of the Reputation of their Party, than they are of their own; to Men, whose Friendship is of no Avail, and yet whose enmity is dangerous.

I MUST

DEDICATION ON

DEDICATION.

My L—,

(1) **I**F your G— will condescend to peruse the following sheets, you will, perhaps, be surprized, but I hope, not offended at my presumption in dedicating them to you, with the facts therein related. Of the conjectures, which I have hazarded, your G— must naturally be well acquainted; and you must certainly be a good judge of what you are naturally well acquainted of. And I do willingly stake my reputation for veracity and candour, on the opinion which you may be pleased to give, of the conjectures which I have hazarded.

(2) Happy would it indeed be for your G— if I had not the honour of being personally known to you; but, for many prudential reasons, I have most industriously concealed my being the author of this piece; and having never discover'd myself even to your G—, as such, in any other manner, than by sending you a copy, bound in Turkey, you may, with a good conscience, affirm, that you are as ignorant of it as the rest of the world; for having advanced sundry facts, for which there is not the least ground, and, by that means, affected many innocent characters, great offence will surely follow; and as it was necessary for me to speak of Faction with some warmth, to be sure, it will not be forgot, by your G—, and my opponents, that a faction, and a low one too, is what we have chiefly to rely upon; And it may also be
insinuated,

(3) I must, therefore, be excused, if I never own my self the author of this history; if I should even (were there occasion) deny that I know any thing of it: this, my lord, is the only falshood which I think I shall ever be guilty of, but it is of that kind of falshood which the casuists call officious, and which they tell us may sometimes be used, as when the questioner has no right to make the question, — or when, by declaring the fact, we endanger another person's much more one's own, life or reputation.

(4) If I, therefore, chuse to keep myself concealed even from your grace, it is not from diffidence of your grace's honour or humanity, nor from any fear that your grace, it might act from the precedent of others, and give up the book I should present you with, as an uncontrable Evidence of my being its Author of those Sheets, by will present a Copy of them in the Company and presence of any person or Persons, whom your grace is pleased to honour with admittance to your presence, but besides the reason already mentioned, I would willingly avoid giving your grace any uneasiness, any Occasion for your enemies to suggest that you were of his party with the author, in exposing their Misconduct and the low artifices of their of their faction.

(5) I HOPE your Grace will not be offended, that I have supposed you have some enemies. The best of Men cannot avoid having some. The patriot will be hated by the Faction. The Minister by the Rival of his power. The governor by those who are tuned out of place. Enemies you must, my lord, have many because you don't deserve to have one. But if the word Enemy, should sound too harsh in your grace's Ears, yet must you, my Lord, acknowledge, that, not all your regard for the true Interest of Ireland, not all the Impartiality of your government, not your Moderation in the Exercise of your power, could secure you, nor can indeed, secure an angle, from an Opposition, which is always the more violent in proportion as it is unjust.

insinuated, that those opponents, whom I have dignified with the name of a faction, are, really, the strength of the nation, and a set of men, who have always been invariably attached to his Majesty's person and government, and have for many years conducted the business of that country, greatly to their own honour, with peace and contentment at home, and entirely to the satisfaction of the administration here.

(3) I must, therefore be excused, if I never own myself the author of this history; if I should even tell lies, and deny that I know any thing of it; these kind of lies are allowed by all political casuists, when speaking the truth might subject our persons to a drubbing, or our reputation for courage, to an impeachment.

(4) Your G—— acuteness will easily perceive, that my thus concealing myself, is not from any diffidence of your honour or humanity; but from a manifest intention to serve you, by safely throwing, from behind a door, an heap of dirt, at your enemies; and if your G—— should hereafter be able to form a guess, who it is that has done you this notable piece of service, I flatter myself that an application for a *pauvre petite* pension, will not be unfavourably perceived.

(5) But pray, my L——, be not offended, that I here give it under my hand that you have enemies in Ireland. — Enemies to your person, it is on all hands agreed, you can have none; and if there should be too many to your government, who can be so unreasonable, or to ignorant, to impute it to any misconduct of your G——? Is it in your power to reduce your f---s brows about half an inch lower than nature has placed them? or can you be always at his elbow to prevent him from raising them an inch higher than that same bountiful nature intended? — Would he believe you, should you assure him, as you might do with truth, that there is in poor Ireland almost as high blood as his lordship's? — or, if you should recommend it to him, either when he speaks, or is spoken to, to act *en ministre*, rather than *en maitre*, would he listen to your advice? — Can you restrain the volatility of his parts, or the petulance of his tongue? — In fine, can you furnish him with those two qualifications, so necessary to one in his station,

(6) How unexpected was indeed, the last Opposition in Ireland? Your Grace had been received, by all Degrees and Ranks of Men, with all the Marks of Joy and Gratitude, which could be manifested by Men, who had experienced the Goodness and Mildness of your former Administration, and who had so long regretted your Absence. Whatever your Grace proposed, was supposed to be for the Good of Ireland. The Jobs intended to be perpetrated in Elections were set aside. The Design of bringing in a bill for the Regulation of the year, which was in some degree, asserting the independency of Ireland, was voluntarily dropp'd. The immaterial Alteration made in the Money Bills was connived at. To your Grace's Interposition do the Citizens of Dublin owe the preservation of the Navigation of their River. Until when all Business seemed to be over,—when, in the apprehension of some, your Grace had gotten too much of the Affections of the people, especially of the Citizens of Dublin, more than any of your predecessors since your last Residence amongst them, then Envy began to hiss, and Malice to shew it's Teeth.—Then was your Reputation for power to suffer, by shewing to the Citizens, that you were not able to prevent the passing the petition for the Bridge—Then were all the unpopular Acts pass'd unanimously, by themselves, laid to your Grace's Charge—Then—Then were florid Compliments to be paid to a former Administration, and words weighed to make the customary Addresses at the End of a Session of as little Compliment to your Grace as possible—Then were all the Arts to be used, to prevent the people from openly declaring on the Side of their Governor—Or paying proper Marks of respect to your Grace and to lord G—, for your Grace's Regard to the Citizens of Dublin, and for his Lordship's open protection of them.

(7) Such

station, Prudence and Discretion?—Again, can you divest your \$ \$ \$ \$ of his indelible Character, or reconcile your Subjects to the tyranny of a mean Ecclesiastick, the son of an obscure nonjuring Banker?—Can you stop the mouths of men from reflecting on his detestable vices, or on his suspected principles? or, to sum up all, will the high born, and not less high spirited, nobility, and protestant gentry of that kingdom, always ready to draw their swords for, and to devote their lives and fortunes to, the service of his majesty and his Illustrious family, tamely look on, while all employments, places, and preferments, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, are distributed among a set of minions or pathicks, or according to the wretched caprice of two such pick'd and chosen ministers of state? Let not, therefore, the word Enemy sound harsh in your grave ears; for I doubt, my I —, not all that innate goodness and sweetness of disposition, which so illustriously shew'd itself, while you formerly filled that high station; not all your moderation, consummate prudence, and extreme caution, I had almost said timidity, will, as you are now beset, secure you, or wou'd secure an angel, from peevish disputes and hostile opposition, which have always been, and ever will be, strong in proportion to the provocation given.

(6) How unexpected, indeed, was your disappointment in Ireland, when your G— had been received by all degrees and ranks of men, with all the marks of joy and gratitude, which cou'd be manifested by men who had experienced the goodness and mildness of your former administration; and who had so long regretted your absence: No jobs, nor designs of disagreeable changes, were suspected; and such incidents in business, as had the least tendency to interrupt the quiet of the

session, such as the style bill, or even an alter'd money bill, were conniv'd at, and pass'd sub silentio: half the nobility and gentry of the kingdom were refused the convenience of a bridge over the Liffey, and the question dropp'd, for fear of offending the city of Dublin, and of lessening that popularity which was thought so necessary to the grand ministerial scheme: grand, indeed! for when, at length, it was look'd upon to be ripe for execution, it came out to import no less than a total change in the administration of the government of the kingdom. The power of the House of commons had been found troublesome and dangerous, that of the speaker, exorbitant; he was to be peered, and pension'd, and a rattle-headed, insignificant coxcomb to be put into his place. Then was the plan formed for the council, forthwith, composed of an english a** b***, qualified as aforesaid, and a supercilious boy, intoxicated with pride, and giddy with power, to govern two millions of people without controul; and the parliament, a la mode de Paris, to be called only to register their wise edicts. Then, indeed, did envy begin to hiss, that is, the just indignation of people of all ranks, began to rise; then was that opposition formed, which the whole power of your court, with all the favours it could bestow, or promise, or all the menaces it could vainly utter, was not able to withstand—Then the steady, untainted virtue of the speaker, which had distinguished him through a long course of business and of years, was universally acknowledg'd and appeal'd to. Then, to open your G—'s eyes, was a sacrifice made, and a merciful one too, to the resentment of an injur'd and a pillag'd people. Then were the unpopular, not to say offensive, behaviour, and arbitrary designs, of your two ministers, expos'd to the world, by that reasonable

(7) SUCH Arts might succeed in Assemblies, who we may suppose to be under Direction --- in Assemblies, where, from meer Length of Time, Faction must have found Opportunity to sow it's Tares, or to strengthen itself ----- In Assemblies, where private Gratitude for a Permission to enjoy their own Right, or a Liance to possess the Rights of others, may unite the Members more intimately to one Man, than their Duty and Obligation can bind them to the Publick. But cannot ever prevail amongst an unbias'd ----- adjudging ----- a free People; and the extraordinary. ---- the unprecedented Manner, in which the Free-Citizens of Dublin welcomed and took Leave of your Grace, will be an everlasting Testimony, that your former, as well as your last Administration, in Ireland, was truly popular.

(8) It is not, I hope, disagreeable to your Grace, that I should mention your Grace's Popularity in Ireland; your Grace, cannot be supposed to be insensible to that Pleasure, which arises in a benevolent Bosom, at the Returns of Gratitude from an obliged and respected People. True it is, my Lord, that this Love for a People may sometimes be feigned. --- may be put on to serve the base Ends of Faction or Corruption. But where no such End appears, ---- when Princes and Governors, who propose nothing but the Good of the people, will condescend to become popular, they can have no other View, no other Motive, but the gratifying their own natural Sentiment of Affection to the People, and their as natural Joy of meeting with grateful Returns. If such a Desire of Popularity does not constitute Merit, I do not know in what Merit consists. And if this Desire of being esteemed
and

able address to his Majesty, which L***G***, lest it should be suggested that he was one of the persons pointed at, with more prudence than spirit, thought proper to second. --- Then just acknowledgments were made to a former governor, of whom the nation had no reason to complain. --- And then, in the last address to your G---, compliments to your f***, i. e. your administration, were forborn, because they were not judged to be due to him.

(7) Such will ever be the conduct in popular assemblies, which are not under an undue direction and influence ; --- of assemblies composed of persons of the highest rank, family, fortune, and understanding, and therefore incapable of being biassed by private interest, imposed on by families, or frighten'd by haughtiness, or insolence ; --- of assemblies, endued with a spirit, equally disposed to gratitude, for favours received ; and to resentment for injuries offered. --- And permit me to say, my L—, that there can't be a stronger proof of the difference between your former and present administration, than the honourable and joyful reception you met with at your last arrival in Dublin, and the extraordinary coolness of the commons, at their taking leave of you. --- Not to mention the unprecedented manner, in which faint compliments were solicited, and extorted from the citizens of Dublin, in order to keep up the miserable appearance of popularity.

(8) It is not, I hope, disagreeable to your G— that I should mention your G— popularity in Ireland ; you cannot be insensible to that pleasure which popularity administers to an ambitious mind, with an obliged and respected people. ---

When

and beloved does not imply a Regard to the People, I do not know how it is possible for a Governor to shew it.

(9) Or this Regard for the People, I have the strongest Reason to believe your Grace has given the most unexceptionable Proofs. Not only in the open Countenance and encouragement you have publickly given to Citizens, who, under a former Administration, were injuriously treated; but in the uninterrupted Permission they, under your Grace, have enjoyed, of prosecuting their Right, without any Apprehension that their Preservation, in the peaceful and legal Manner in which they have hitherto proceeded, will be construed into Obstinacy, or their Discontent at the Infringement on their Liberties by inferior Magistrates, will be mistaken for a Disaffection to the Government.

(10) YOUR Grace has done for them what their most sanguine Hopes could have made them wish for. The Laws are now open for their Redress, and if they should not succeed there, if, by any of the Quick Turns of the Law, a Remedy should not be found, in the regular Manner, your Grace is, no Doubt, disposed to procure them what of Redress, it is in the Power of the Crown or Legislature to afford them.

(11) BUT there is one Grievance, in which the present Laws and Constitution of their Country cannot relieve them. I mean the Grievance of being represented in Parliament, by one, they have not chosen; by one, who is so far from being entrusted by them with the Care of their Rights and Liberties, that he is one of those, against whom they seek Redress, as one of the Invaders and Usurpers of those Rights, which they are desirous by all legal Methods to reclaim. How this has come to pass, in the Subject of the following Sheets, which if I mistake not if your Grace has all that Regard for the Happiness of the People of Ireland, which all your Actions proclaim you to be affected with, you will peruse with Attention.

(12) BUT your Grace, I am sure, will not stop here. How much soever the Interest and Advantage
of

When governors, who propose nothing but the good of the people, condescend to become popular, they can have no other view, no other motive, but the gratifying their own natural sentiments, by the joy which such popularity affords them.—If such a desire of popularity does not constitute merit, I shall be glad to know wherein merit consists. *

(9) Of this great regard for the people, of this unbounded desire of popularity, I have the strongest reason to believe your G— has given the the most unexceptionable proofs; not only in the open countenance and encouragment to the citizens, you have given to me in particular, who, in a former Administration, was injuriously treated; but also by your publickly encouraging the citizens of Dublin to prosecute their right at law, however detrimental such prosecutions werethoughtto beto the peace and quiet of the city, or however frivolous their complaints had been deemed by the inferior magistrates, viz. the ablest judges upon the bench.

(10) Your G— has done more for them than their most sanguine hopes, could flatter them with, you have obliged the judge- again to receive their long rejected, and what had been long adjudged frivolous complaints: But give me leave to say, that more than this is noped for from you, the law, we know, is point blauk against them; to crown your popularity, and to testify your unalterable love to the citizens, you must take measures to have the laws altered in their favour, this they are persuaded you are well disposed to do, this they think you will do.

(11) But there is one grievance, from which the present laws and constitution of their country cannot, I fear, relieve them; I mean the grievance of being represented in parliment by sir C— B—, instead of being represented by mr. L—, who is able to serve them much better, (at least in my opinion) and is, in deed, pining for a seat there, and who, to qualify himself the better to display his eloquence, in that august assembly, is a weely haranguer at the Baker's Club. Now, tho' I cannot

* The Reader is desired to observe the reasoning of this

of the Citizens of Dublin may claim your Regard you will not be less affected with the Misfortunes of the rest of the People of Ireland. All do not labour, like the former, under the Misfortune of having Representatives in Parliament chosen for them; but all of them labour under the Misfortune of being subject to the longest Parliament that ever subsisted, in that or any other Country. I speak of Subjection, and of Misfortune. Yes, my Lord, when Men are in Power for such a long Time, they insensibly forget to whom they are indebted for it. They are apt to exert it to the Oppression, rather than to the Protection, of those, who have entrusted them with it. This has been the Complaint of all Ages, and of all People; that it was, which gave Occasion to our Laws, for limiting Parliaments; and for my Part, my Lord, I have not remarked any such Difference between the temper and Disposition of the People of Ireland, and those of our own People, as to perceive the Reason, why what has been thought salutary to us, should not be equally so to them.

(13) IF our Laws for Septennial Parliaments be then salutary, am I not warranted to call a Privation of such a Law, as Misfortune to the People of Ireland? Whether or no the Government may find it's Account in the Continuation of such a Parliament, I shall not take upon me to decide. But, if I have conjectured right, it must be against the Interest of any Government, to rule by a Faction, rather than by the most popular Measures. To rule by a Faction, is a Compromise, it is sharing Government, with those who have no Right in it; whereas to rule by the People, is Law, is Authority. But leaving those matters to Persons, who are the best and most proper Judges of them, I must return to the People, to whom the Continuance of a long Parliament, tho' supposed never so wise, or so loyal, is and must always be a Misfortune; were it no more, than that it is a Veil between the King and the People, a Veil which prevents any Intercourse or communication.

(14) IF a Parliament is supposed in their Address to the King, to speak the Sense of their Constitution.

not expect that your G— shou'd exert your power to turn fir C—, who is so firmly attached to your party, out of the house of commons, on his account; yet as the whole design of the following sheets is to convince you that he has no right to sit there, pray, my L—, read them with attention; and not only so, but be convinced by the arguments which they offer; otherwise I shall be apt to suspect, that all the regard for the happiness of the people of Ireland which you profess, is mere pretence affectation.

(12) But the change of law, the turning fir C— B— out of parliament, and what is still more, your G—'s taking the pains to read and understand this book, which has cost me so much labour in writing, and money in printing, is not all, with great submission, which your good friends, the citizens of Dublin, expect from your hand.—They therefore, by me, beg leave to put you mind, that the very parliament of Ireland is grown the worse for the wearing, if it is not really superannuated; in short, my L—, it has lived longer than I chuse it should, and therefore I expect that, to oblige me and some other of your friends, you will put it to death; all human things are subject to decay. Yes, my L—, when men are in power for any considerable time they insensibly forget to whom they are indebted for it; they are apt to exert it to the oppression, rather than to the protection, of those who have entrusted them: This has been the complaint of all people; I beg your G—'s pardon, I would by no means be thought, by any thing I have said, to insinuate that you have abused your power, or to wish that you should be deprived of the L— of I—: what I am speaking of, is the parliament; and this it was which gave occasion for our laws here to limit their duration; and permit me to say, that what is sauce for a goose, — you know the proverb. — If, therefore, septennial parliaments are salutary here, why should they not be thought so in I—d? For my own part, my L—, I neither know nor care, whether the government may find its account in the continuance of it, I am perswaded it is wrong to suffer it to continue, and therefore I expect you will have it dissolved.

(13) Permit me, my L—, to hazard one conjecture
more,

more, to which I beg your G— may give your whole attention: It is, and ever must be, diametrically opposite to the interest of any government or governor, to rule by a faction, rather than by the most populer measures; to rule by a faction, is a miserable compromise; it is sharing government with those who have no Right to it; whereas, to rule by a fair and unbiaised majority in parliament, is law, is authority: In the former case, wretches must be corrupted, to do, what they ought not; in the latter, virtue will infallibly prevail upon them to do what they ought. But leaving their matters to your G—'s profound consideration, who must, ere this, be experimentally sensible of the truth of them, I must return to the people, to whom the continuance of a long parliament, tho' never so wise, so virtuous, and so loyal, is, and always must be, a misfortune, were it no more, than that it is a veil between the king and the people, a veil which prevents any intercourse or communication.

(14) For if a parliament is supposed in their addresses and laws to speak the sense of their constituents. It is, because they are supposed to know them; it is because they are supposed to have had the same sentiments with the people, or, at least, to have profess'd the same, at a late election; for I must observe to your G—, that it is only at elections, that we can possibly learn the sentiments of our constituents: Now, if any pestilential distemper should suddenly carry off those who elected me, how can my addresses be construed to represent the true meaning of the present people; it may, indeed, represent the true meaning of the dead; but I believe your G— will easily admit, that no person is sent to parliament to represent the dead. This must surely be acknowledged to be a very great grievance; and, I confess, a grievance not easily to be remedied; and yet, if your G— will permit me to hazard one other conjecture. I think I can solve the difficulty and, I flatter my self, to the satisfaction of every commoner in Britain and Ireland; my scheme is this, that upon the death of any freeholder, or burgeses, the representative shall be sent back to his county or borough to stand a new election; or, if that should be thought liable

ments, it is because they are supposed to know them; it is because they are supposed to have had the same Sentiments with the People, or at least to have professed the same, at a late Election. But when the Representatives have outlived (as many of the Irish Representatives have) the whole Body or their Electors, in some Places, and in most of them, the Majority, how can their Addresses be construed to represent the true Meaning of the present People? Or, indeed, how can they themselves be said to represent the People, who were, perhaps, unborn, or, at least, had no Right or Share in Election, by which they obtain their Seats?

(15) I HOPE, my Lord, that what I here say, cannot be misconstrued into any Reflection or any Disrespect to, any of the worthy Gentlemen, who now compose the Representative Body of the People of Ireland; I declare I have no such Thoughts; on the contrary, I am fully persuaded that most of them would regain their Seats, were there a Dissolution; I am persuaded the Majority of them would be glad of an Opportunity of trying the Favour of their Electors; I am persuaded some of them is impatient of shewing to the World, and of being satisfied themselves, that are most popular in their respective Countries. This I am certain of, that the People are desirous of shewing their Respect and Gratitude to those, who have used their Power, as not abusing it; of giving unequivocal Proofs of their Zeal and Affection to his Majesty, by the Choice of such Representatives, as were most dutiful and affectionate to him And I am as certain, that the Business of Government would be better carried on, by Men who come free and uninfluenced, and who owe their Seats to new Marks of Affection from the People, than it can be, by Men, who have no other Tie with their supposed Constituents, than what they have, one with another, as being Fellow Subjects, and Fellow Protestants.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble

And obedient Servant,

A. BRITON.

to objection, why should not the member himself be put to death, when he hath out lived all, or the majority of, his constituents; for he may be supposed, in that case, to be superannuated, as well as the parliament.

(15) I hope, my L—, that what I here say cannot be misconstrued into any reflection on, or any disrespect to, any of the worthy gentlemen who now composed the representative body of the people of Ireland; I declare I have no such thoughts; on the contrary, I am fully persuaded that there are very few among them, who would not regain their seats upon a new election; I have very great doubts, upon second thoughts, whether a dissolution could answer any other purpose. except putting the gentlemen to very great expence, and making the people idle, who are, already, quite too much inclined to be so; and I may farther venture to assure your G—, that that country never had, nor never can have a representative of great loyalty, honour, and integrity, than the person; such a representative will ever deserve, and, therefore, may be always sure to have, the protection of our most gracious sovereign, whose glory, and whose delight, it hath ever seen to reign over a happy and free people, and whose favour, I trust, they will never forfeit, though it should please God, in mercy to the people of these kingdoms, and indulgence of their ardent wishes and earnest prayers, to continue his majesty's life for many years yet to come.

I am, &c.

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rity, in the person; such a representation will ever
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the protection of our most excellent laws, with the
glory, and whole delight, it hath ever been to me
over a happy and free people, and what I desire
and wish with never failing affection, that the people
God, in answer to the prayer of many of the most
pious and virtuous, and in the most judicious
to the nation, and to the world.

I am, &c.

